

SUGAR BY DIFFUSION.

Report on the Experiments in the Manufacture of Sugar by Diffusion at the Government Experiment Station at Lawrence, Kas.,—Practical Suggestions Offered for Improvements in Machinery Etc.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. Wiley, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has just placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture the publication of the report of experiments in the manufacture of sugar by diffusion at the Magnolia Station, Lawrence, Kas., on the plantation of ex-Governor H. C. Warmouth. The reports were prepared by Guilford L. Spencer, one of Dr. Wiley's assistants, who was detailed to perform the chemical work in connection with the manufacture of sugar by diffusion on the Governor's plantation.

The report recites numerous hindrances and difficulties (the principal ones due to defects in the German cutter in use) and offers some practical suggestions for improvements in the machinery used in the diffusion process. In spite, however, of the difficulties referred to in the work at the Magnolia plantation, and which comprised the manufacture of 1,853,230 pounds of sugar, the difference between the mill work and the diffusion process was in favor of the latter by a yield of 64.1 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane, the diffusion average being 222 pounds, and that of the mill 157.9 pounds; moreover the latter included several tons treated by the diffusion process, but so involved with the mill work that the chemist in charge found it necessary to call and include it all in the mill work, making the difference in favor of the diffusion process even more marked than these figures indicate. In connection with this work it may be stated that the result of the work of the Department of Agriculture during the past four or five years, that the improvement in methods and the application of chemical control to the sugar factories, notably by the use of the diffusion process, has already resulted in raising the highest average of sugar per ton of cane from 150 pounds to more than two hundred pounds. There seems every likelihood that this increase will shortly be attained in the general average of the State, a result that will add about \$12,000,000 yearly to the sugar crop of the State. Already four large plantations, Magnolia, Des Moines, Berwick and Lagoda, are prepared to use the diffusion process, while other plantations have introduced chemical control to their factories, and the sugar experiment station at Renner, with the substantial aid furnished by the department in the way of an assistant chemist and \$5,000 annually, is doing some excellent work. This bulletin, as well as the reports on the work done at Des Moines and Calumet, will soon be ready for distribution.

A STARTLING STORY.

The Leader of the Recent Dervish Incursion into Egypt Said to Have Depended Upon Aid Through Treachery in the Egyptian Army which was Not Forfeiting.

CAIRO, Aug. 7.—The startling news comes from Toshi, the scene of Saturday's overthrow of the dervish hordes, that documents have been found in the abandoned camp of Wad-el-Najm, and upon the dead bodies of his sheikhs, which prove the existence of a widespread conspiracy, with a center among high officials of the Egyptian army and prominent Egyptian leaders in Cairo itself. The invasion of Wad-el-Najm with his handful of dervishes is shown by these documents to have been the result of a conspiracy, which was to have been followed by wholesale treason on the part of the Egyptian army. These disclosures serve to explain what has up to this time puzzled every body here, how the leader of the dervishes expected to accomplish anything with the insignificant force he brought with him across the desert. It is now clear that he expected to be joined at the Nile by deserters from the Egyptian army itself headed by the traitors with whom he had been in correspondence, and that the army of the Nile, whose friendship Egypt had counted. Just why the traitors at the last moment abandoned the brave dervish leader to his fate, and it came that their treachery was not consummated is not yet clear. It is quite likely, however, that their plans were to throw off their masks and join the dervishes, and after they had crossed the Nile, and that Colonel Wodehouse's determination to prevent their reaching the river at all hazards and his unexpected success in carrying out this purpose, threw the conspirators into confusion and disorganized their carefully laid plans.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The Baltimore & Ohio Extension to New York by the Terminal Facilities at Staten Island Nearly Completed.—The Arthur Kill Bridge a Stupendous Work.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Three weeks from now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will be in a position to utilize their terminal facilities on Staten Island. The Arthur Kill bridge, and connection with it from the Jersey Central railroad, which forms a part of the route, is being pushed rapidly, and it is expected that it will be completed in about three weeks. The eastern end of the bridge connects with the Staten Island Rapid Transit road, which is controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio. The Arthur Kill bridge and its approaches are a stupendous work. It has a draw span of 497 feet. On the Staten Island side is a frame and pile trestle 3,800 feet long. The approach from the west is 3,800 feet of trestle.

Shot Dead in a Business Dispute. GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 7.—Dr. Trombley, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Trombley & Winters, shot and instantly killed George Stevens yesterday. For some weeks a dispute has existed between the two, the grocery firm claiming half the ground on which Stevens' place of business was located. While talking to a customer over a counter a motion on Stevens' part was interpreted by Trombley as an attempt to draw his pistol, and in an instant the grocer fired. Mr. Trombley gave himself up and was placed in the custody of Captain Cavanaugh, of the United States army. The murdered man leaves a wife and one child in Niles, Mich.

A Court of Inquiry to be Held. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When Secretary Tracy returns to Washington a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the Boston on Rose Boggs, and her subsequent collision with the Vermont in New York harbor. The naval regulations provide for such a court of inquiry, and it is the belief among naval officers that both mishaps were purely accidental, and in no way the result of negligence. A naval officer is quoted as saying that the damage to the Boston is greater than reported.

PRINCIPAL FORGERS.

A Minneapolis Lawyer Makes Free with the Name of a Wealthy Patron to the Extent of Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and a New York Street-Car Line President Does the Forged Stock Certificate Act to the Tune of \$130,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 7.—Forgery to the amount of nearly \$200,000 has been committed in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and best-known residents of Minneapolis. The forger is a young lawyer, and his name is well-known and popular, and whose father is a wealthy and prominent man, has been robbing Mr. Blaisdell for a long time by a series of systematic forgeries, and that when the fact was discovered, a day or two ago, the total amount of his gains was in the neighborhood of \$800,000.

It was made public this morning that J. Frank Callom, of Rockwood & Callom, attorneys at 220 Temple Court, is the forger who has signed the name of John Blaisdell to numerous notes. The forgeries extended over a period of more than a year, and the ill-gotten money has been spent in speculation. Callom has confessed his crime and says he has no objection to being sent to the penitentiary. The forger has been Mr. Blaisdell's attorney, and was thus enabled to have access to his papers, an opportunity which he used for his schemes. Owing to the previous good character of the man and the high social and business position of the young fellow's family, the forgery was not discovered until the understanding that the whole amount obtained on Mr. Blaisdell's signature be returned to that gentleman. Mr. Blaisdell placed the case in the hands of Attorney T. T. Davis, and the latter has been busy with it for two days, and yesterday was locked in his private office with three detectives all day long. A letter was sent to him last evening, but Mr. Davis refused to see him, saying that he was ill and could see no one. The forgeries together with the social and business prominence of all parties concerned, promises to make the case one of the most sensational ever known in the Northwest. If the matter is not settled criminal action will be begun.

He Issued Forged Stock Certificates. New York, Aug. 8.—Eben S. Allen, president of the Green Line Street Car Company, was arrested yesterday for forging certificates of stock for about seven hundred shares. He was locked up in police headquarters. He has been president of the company for a long time, and connected with the company for twenty-five years.

The amount of Allen's defalcation is \$125,000, or \$130,000. The prisoner has made a confession, in which he says that four years ago he became financially interested in a patent fire escape. He lost all the money he put in, and in the embarrassment thus caused he yielded to the temptation to raise money by false issues of stock. He forged the signatures of the company's treasurer and secretary, and sold about seven hundred shares of the bogus stock of the company. The shares are now in the hands of innocent holders. The false issue went on for four years without detection. Tuesday, in President Allen's absence, a broker called at the office to have some stock transferred for a purchaser. The treasurer, in making the necessary comparison with the books, saw the share certificates were duplicates. A meeting of the directors was at once summoned, and President Allen's guilt being apparent it was decided to cause his arrest. Allen being locked up at police headquarters, the directors met and made a full statement to the foregoing effect. The directors have decided to prosecute him to the full extent of the law. Allen has lived in a somewhat luxurious style for several years, having an elegant residence at Parkways. He recently returned from a pleasure trip to Europe. He is about fifty years old, and has a wife and children. He had always had a good reputation in business circles. He was arraigned in the Tombs police court yesterday, and remanded for further examination.

FOUND GUILTY.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick Found Guilty at Liverpool England, of the Murder of Her Husband.—The Verdict Unpopular.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, who was found guilty of the murder of her husband, upon the announcement of the verdict by the jury the judge pronounced the sentence of death upon the prisoner. The judge, in passing sentence, said there was strong evidence as to the motive for the killing, and the prisoner's adultery made a great deal of lying there were doubts as to the truth of the evidence. He said that the jury had been misled by the evidence of the prisoner's husband, who was "sick unto death" on the very day the doctors fully expected he would recover. This, he said, was very important, and showed that there was reason to believe the prisoner wanted to get rid of her husband and live with her paramour.

An Unpopular Verdict. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The announcement of the verdict of "Guilty" in the Maybrick case causes great excitement among all classes of people here, who have been watching the trial with intense interest. As soon as the verdict was announced there was a great outburst of rage, and the shouting of the crowd was kept up for a long time. There were incessant cries of "Shame," and an attack upon the judge's court. The judge, however, by the active interference of the police, the feeling in Liverpool against the verdict is intense. Steps have been taken to secure a stay of execution on the ground of the discovery of further medical evidence.

Well-Known Wool Dealers in Trouble. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The well-known firm of Brown, Steese & Clark, wool dealers, Milton Place, has failed. The firm has done a large business, and has stood good credit, and the failure will be a surprise to the community. The failure is said to be due to the trouble of the Riverside & Oswego mills of Providence, R. I., as soon as the mills were started the firm was in a financial straits. The firm has been in a large amount. The firm's attorney, M. F. Dickenson, Jr., said to a reporter that very little could yet be said beyond the bare fact that the firm is in financial trouble. He could not yet say which method of readjusting its affairs the firm would adopt.

Serious Explosion of Pyrotechnics at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—An explosion occurred at the St. Louis Cable Western Amphitheater at Kensington this afternoon where Pains & Sons' Siege of Sebastopol is being given, whereby John Smith and Richard Lightner, who were engaged in charging pyrotechnics, were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The building in which the explosion occurred took fire, but it was put out without much trouble with a loss of a few hundred dollars worth of chemicals. The injured men, who presented a sickening sight, were removed to the Mulvaney Hospital, and the siege goes on as usual.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Terrible Rites Paid to the In Gods in New Calabar, Africa.

The steamer Congo brings news from New Calabar of a most revolting sacrifice. It seems that a few months ago the old king of Eboe died, and, as is customary in that part of the country, the traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. The traders were aware that for a short time after the old king's death the "In" rites are performed, but they thought that these were over. The deceased monarch's name was Imphy, and to the horror of the English traders, the "In" ceremonies were at their highest when they entered Eboe Town.

The rites had been in operation for about two months, and already about forty people had been slain to appease the "In" gods. The old king was then lying in a grave which had been dug for him. The hole was a large one and deep. Lying in the same grave were nine of the king's youngest wives, and their deaths had been brought about in the most cruel manner. Each of the poor creatures had both her wrists and ankles broken, so that they could neither walk nor crawl. In this state and suffering the most excruciating pain the unfortunate creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The body of the king was then laid on them in a traverse direction. The two remaining women were laid down by the side of the king, lying exactly like the monarch's body. No food or water was given to the poor creatures, who were left in that position to die. It is said that death did not, as a rule, take place for four or five days. Four men were stationed round the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back with these weapons any of the women who, notwithstanding their maimed condition, were able to crawl to the side of the grave.

In other parts of the town further human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. These poor fellows were enduring the most agonizing death. In most instances holes had been bored through their feet just by the ankles. Through the holes ropes were drawn and the men were then tied to a high tree. Their heads were, of course, hanging downward. The men were left there to die. The traders, as they were proceeding along, were unwilling witnesses of a frightful sacrificial execution. They saw a number of natives in a group and went to the spot to see what was taking place. To their horror the white men saw a native tied by the feet and neck. The rope attached to the neck was thrown over a tree in one direction and the rope attached to the feet was tied to a tree in the opposite direction. The ropes were then drawn tightly, and when the body was distended to its utmost length another native with a hatchet struck the neck and severed the head from the body. The head was taken to the grave where the king was lying, while the body was eaten by the cannibal natives. The white men could do nothing to stop the barbaric practices, as to interfere with these "religious customs" would not be tolerated by the natives and the lives of the traders would have been in peril. They therefore made as quick a retreat from the town as they could. The traders learned for each of the following ten months there was to be a sacrifice of seven men.—London Standard.

LAKE TURLEY'S WOOING.

How a Young Hoosier Popped the Question to His Best Girl.

Lake Turley had been courting old man Hite's daughter, Heppie, for a long time; but somehow had never mustered up the courage to ask her to be his wife. One Sunday evening, however, as he and Heppie were spooning together on the front porch, Lake so far overcame his bashfulness as to make an attempt to come to some sort of an understanding at this matter.

"Heppie," he began, "it looks as though we wuz goin' to have a right smart lot 'o' wheat arter all this time. That bottom field 'o' mine's ergoin' to pan out fast-rate."

"I'm glad 'o' that, Lake," replied Heppie, "but pap says our'n ain't er goin' to 'mount ter much."

"My co'n's er lookin' bully, too," continued Lake; "don't b'lieve I ever seed it a-doin' so well arter all this time 'o' year."

"Well, Lake," said Heppie as she smiled winningly into his face, "you're mighty lucky, 'cause you're a tip-top good farmer, I dunno why, but you are. 'Heppie," said Lake, impulsively, "I'm both; I've allus been lucky, an' besides, I know as much 'bout eroppin' an' handlin' stock as ther next feller. An' that ain't all," he continued, "I've got forty acres of good farmin' lan' all paid fer, with a good house on in, an' I wuz a-thinkin'—"

Here he stopped and began whipping the dust out of his trousers with the riding whip which he still had in his hand.

"What wuz it you wuz er thinkin' of Lake?" queried Heppie softly, as she stole a mischievous, yet encouraging, glance at her embarrassed lover.

"Well," said Lake, with considerable effort, "I wuz thinkin', Heppie, that considerin' as I am tollable lucky, an' 'sides, ain't no fool in farmin' matters, 'at you wouldn't mind marryin' a feller like me, speshully when he loves you so well 'at he kain't find words to tell you about it."

"Lake," she answered softly, as she nestled closer to him, "I've known a long time that you thought more 'o' me than you did any one else. Yes, an' you wuz er wifin' as I can ter you; I'll be as good er wifin' as I can ter you; you wuz er long time screwin' up your courage to the stickin' p'int."

"Well," said Lake, boldly and utterly regardless of the lie he was about to utter, "I wuz sorter waitin' till I could git things licked inter shape afore I axed you. I don't believe in a feller gittin' a wifin' until he's got a place ter take her to. Besides, I knowed your pap wouldn't let us git married till I'd got some kind of a start, anyhow."

"Lake Turley, I don't believe you," retorted Heppie, poutingly. "You

wasn't certain I'd have yer, an' you wuz afeard ter ax me fer fear I'd say no."

"Oh, shucks!" said Lake, as he hugged her tighter to his bosom. "I wasn't afeard ter ask yer, Heppie, but if you'd er said no, that would 'erbout killed me. I'd er got outen old Indiana in mighty short order, I'm er tellin' yer."

"Yes, I know," rejoined Lake, "but gals is such queer critters you kain't just tell 'em 'bout 'em, nohow."

And so he told the truth at last; for had he known what Heppie's answer would have been, it would have saved him many months of torturing anxiety and uncertainty. She was an enigma to him, as are all girls to those whose hearts they hold enthralled, and who, like Lake, are, as a rule, cowards in the presence of the woman they love.

—Ed. R. Pritchard, in Arkansas Traveler.

EFFECTS OF CATARRH.

Mental Disturbances Caused by Impeded Nasal Inspiration.

Considering the fact that chronic nasal catarrh almost always obstinately resists the usual treatment which the victims are wont to prescribe for themselves, many, after experimenting for a time, become discouraged, and allow the disease to run on indefinitely. That would scarcely be the case were all its evil effects rightly estimated. Many of them are well understood generally. There is, at least, generally a feeling of heaviness, even if recognized. We refer to the effect of catarrh on the mind. It surely lessens its vigor. Brain-workers may have noticed that, when suffering from a cold in the head, they have been to no inconsiderable extent mentally disabled. So it is in chronic catarrh. The mental faculties are impaired and the victim more or less dull and listless. It is safe to say that no man can be at his best intellectually while troubled with that affection. Children are quite as often sufferers from catarrh as are adults, and the ill effects of it are even more apparent to them. Dr. Bregson, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, according to the Philadelphia Medical Reporter, has recently examined many school children. He found that, in many who were notoriously inattentive and slow in making headway, neglected disorders of the ear or nose, such as catarrh or slight inflammations, could be detected. Dr. Bregson pointed out that an impeded nasal inspiration caused a pressure in the frontal region, which could readily produce a bad effect on mental development. Such children complain of headaches, ringing in the ears and similar conditions, growing more and more inattentive and lazy. Dr. Bregson's pertinent remarks to the secretary of instruction were not needed until the observations of Prof. Guye, of Amsterdam, confirmed the experience of the German observer. Guye found in adults that nasal catarrhs of long standing and of neglected character exert a most deleterious influence over the entire mental condition of the patient. He found as results of the conditions mentioned morbid headaches, vertigo, progressive decrease of the perceptive faculties, disinclination and even inability to work. All of these symptoms disappeared after the cure of the nasal affection. Other observers have also confirmed the views and assertions of Bregson and Guye. As after measles and scarlet fever, disorders of the nose and ear are of especially frequent occurrence, it seems the duty of the teachers, or rather of a special school physician, to attend immediately to those conditions. Great mental disturbances can in this way be prevented by a timely and trivial attention.—Boston Herald.

UNGALLANT PROVERBS.

The Part Played by Women in the Laws of Various Peoples.

A contributor to the Freisinnige Zeitung has collected from all the foremost nations of the world a heap of "proverbs of men concerning women." It appears from them that the Southern peoples, who count themselves the most chivalrous and gallant toward ladies, are more coarse and insulting in their proverbs than the colder Northerners. Although the Germans, the Scandinavians, and the English are complimentary to the women in their proverbs, they are "rarely brutal." The Frenchman says: "A man who has a wife has a plague." "A man made of straw is worth double as much as a woman made of gold." The Spaniard says: "A woman's advice is never of any use, but unless you follow it she will rail at you as a fool." "Be on your guard against a bad woman, but do not put your trust in a good one." The Chinese is only one bad woman, but every bad woman believes he possesses her. The Italians say: "If a man loses his wife and a farthing he has lost only a farthing." The chief failings of the sex, according to a whole host of English and German proverbs, are changeableness and talkativeness, the former of which is equally true of men and the latter not disagreeable to men in the Latin nations. The charge that "Women's minds and April winds often change," and the statement that "A woman's strength lies in her tongue," appear to be accepted in various readings throughout Northern Europe. The specimen of a Yankee proverb is characteristic: "Women can keep a secret, but it takes a big crowd of them to do it." The Chinese say that "A woman's tongue is her sword," but "She never lets it grow rusty."

A few days ago a large pond, about two miles from Abbeville, Gaud, sprang a leak in the bottom and dried up. The sound of the escaping water resembled thunder. Many fish were left behind and picked up, but most of them followed the lake.

There is a husband in Garrett County, Va., who only permits his wife to have one pair of shoes at a time, and when he wants her to stay at home he locks the shoes in a trunk.

ABOUT SUNSTROKES.

Little Danger from Heat as Long as Perspiration Is Free.

The effects of undue exposure to heat vary widely, and are by no means always proportional to the temperature to which the person has been exposed. The so-called sunstroke, or heat-stroke, may occur either in the direct rays of the sun or in hot rooms, such as laundry rooms or the holds of steamships. Attacks may occur in the night as well as during the day, and, in general, are to be feared at times when the atmosphere is loaded with moisture, so that free perspiration is checked. Experience shows that the drinking of ice-water, when the body is over-heated, is a prolific cause of these attacks.

All degrees of severity are met with, from the lightest attack of headache and dizziness to the sudden stroke which ends in death within a few minutes. Some authorities would make three distinct degrees of heat prostration, although the line is seldom distinctly drawn in any given case.

The first variety includes those cases which show nothing more than a sudden faintness, muscular weakness and dizziness, with, perhaps, nausea and vomiting. The surface of the body is cool, the pulse rapid and feeble. In such cases, rest in a recumbent position in a cool place for a few hours will generally give relief.

In the second class of cases, the respiration and heart's action are affected, and the patient may die suddenly of syncope. Active measures must be entered upon at once. The patient should be removed to a cool spot, the clothing removed or loosened, and cold water applied to the head. Complete recovery from the effects may not take place for years.

The third form is the most severe, and in the majority of cases proves fatal. The patient becomes unconscious, the skin is dry, the pulse slow and full, the face flushed and the breathing labored. Generally there is entire unconsciousness, and sometimes convulsions.

The temperature runs excessively high, and the first attempt should be to bring it to the normal point. For this purpose cold baths and the application of ice are indicated. As soon as the temperature is lessened stimulation must be commenced, to counteract the great depression which always follows.

It is important to remember that there is little danger from heat so long as the perspiration is free. By bearing this in mind many who are exposed might no doubt avert the threatened attack by leaving work and seeking shelter as soon as the diminution in perspiration is noticed.—Youth's Companion.

THEY WANT IRON.

People in the Stone Age Who Are Anxious to Improve Their Condition.

Here and there in a few corners of the world people are still living in the stone age, but it is observed that they are very glad to emerge into the age of iron as soon as they learn something of the properties of that wonderful metal. Dr. Finsch had an interesting experience a while ago among the natives of Northeastern New Guinea.

The natives had already met a white man, and had seen axes and other implements that were far superior to their axes of stone or shell. They had also seen hoop iron, and had found that they could make implements of it. Dr. Finsch had with him a lot of looking glasses, beads, finger rings, and other articles calculated to please the fancy of the untutored savage. But these gewgaws attracted but little attention. The savage in those parts has a very practical side to his nature, and he called loudly for iron. The women and the young people were pleased with the beads for their axes, but they soon tired of them. Even the Papuan boys unhesitatingly threw down their handfuls of beads if a little piece of hoop iron was offered to them.

It is easy to understand that as soon as a people who have always used stone and shell implements appreciate in some degree the advantage of iron, no present can be more acceptable to them than iron. Dr. Finsch found that an iron nail was a far more valuable present than the trinkets which delighted the tribes of Africa, who have long lived in the iron age. He says the Papuans of New Guinea do not want raw iron, for they understand neither smelting nor smithing, but iron in any manufactured form that is convenient for their use is eagerly desired. They think a little piece of hoop iron is a treasure, for they have found that they can sharpen it on a rock to an edge or a point.

On the other hand, Dr. Finsch says he met natives on the south coast of New Guinea who were still using stone axes, though they had had iron axes for some time. He was astonished to observe the rapidity with which they could fell trees and fashion logs into canoes with no other implement than the stone axe of their fathers.—N. Y. Sun.

GYPSY LOVE AND LIFE.

Some New Facts Concerning a Very Interesting People.

There is a fascination about "Gypsy lore" which is, perhaps, increasingly felt now that those nomadic insurgents are being gradually—slowly, it may be, but surely—absorbed by the environment of civilization. The altered condition of modern society make their wandering life more difficult, their language is invaded by gaudy elements, mixed with the strength of the strength of the Romany blood, and there are now little nomadic colonies of house-dwelling Gypsies, who no longer take the road or "fold their tents like the Arabs."

The Gypsies have been clearly visible in Europe for four centuries and a half. They have been the Ishmaelites of the modern world. If at the present day the law has ceased to treat them harshly the social pressure is probably greater, so that it is now or never for those who wish to make a scientific study of these wanderers. A volume entitled "The Gypsies," by Adrian A. Coloc, forms an excellent introduction to such a study. The persecutions of

the Zingari have been many and bitter. Even in the last century they were accused of cannibalism! To their foreign appearance and strange mode of life they added the practice of arts that were regarded as irreligious and heathenish.

It may be news to many to learn that it was not until 1856 that, by the abolition of Romany slavery in Danubia, the freedom of the Zingari in Europe was completed. Coloc agrees with other observers in regarding the Gypsies as practically destitute of religion, although willing to adopt nominally the prevailing faith of any country in which they may be sojourners. In England they are Protestants, in Turkey Mohammedans. Morally they are untrained children, indifferent to every thing but the satisfaction of the desire of the moment, whether that desire be the offspring of love, or greed, or hate.

While there is but little Gypsy poetry among the English tribes, the "gift and faculty divine" appears profusely both in Spain and in the remotest parts of Europe; and one of the most interesting portions of this book is that which gives specimens of the Romany music. The pieces are mostly short, often strange in form, but not infrequently inspired by genuine poetic feeling. This sometimes finds expression in modes so unexpected as to have almost the quality of genius. The Gypsy sings the beauty of his sweetheart; apostrophizes the sun and stars with heathen fervor, and celebrates the success of a number greater probably than exists at any one time in the whole world. And this is only one species, while there are thousands of other species increasing also at an enormous rate; so that, if they were unchecked, the whole atmosphere would be dense with flies, and all animal food and much of animal life would be destroyed by them. To prevent this tremendous increase there must be incessant war against these insects, by insectivorous birds and reptiles, as well as by other insects, in the larva as well as in the perfect state, by the action of the elements in the form of rain, hail or drought, and by other unknown causes; yet we see nothing of this ever-present war, though by its means alone, perhaps, we are saved from famine and pestilence.

So you see the fly, like every thing else, when made the subject of scientific study is a very interesting little nuisance. He has to fight the whole world, and the world comes very nearly being beaten sometimes. I think it is nip and tuck now, with the fly a trifle in advance. Is not the whole matter strange? Without a fly we might have pestilence and with too much fly, and let alone, we would have famine. Eat or be eaten is the law of nature, and somehow we just cut enough not to let any thing get an advantage.—Chicago Journal.

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.

The Experience of a Veterinarian Summed Up in Short Paragraphs.

Once during life-time is all any man need expect to be suited in a family horse. Be kind but firm with the horse; petting is as much out of place as abuse. Feed the horse out of a trough placed on the ground; this is not only the most natural position, but it prevents the proper elevation of the shoulder becoming rigid and fixed, which by constant use of high manes and tight reins is frequently the case. How often do we see horses worked in towns to heavy carts or light carriages unable when turned out to grass to get their heads to the ground without setting the fore feet out wide, sometimes going down on one or both knees, or setting one leg forward with the other as far back as possible. Twelve quarts of good, clean old oats with twenty-one pounds of good, clean old hay, with a sprinkling of salt is sufficient ration for an ordinary-sized horse for one day. Beans are the most musculo-producing food given to horses. Horses in the habit of swallowing food without thoroughly masticating can be cured by covering the bottom of the feed-trough with loose stones about the size of an egg.

Never offer unsolicited advice for the medication of a neighbor's sick animal; if it recovers you have nothing to gain, and a good deal to lose if it dies. Before venturing to treat a horse, prescribe a medicine, become thoroughly acquainted with its nature and action; better leave a sick animal alone to nature than impose blind assistance. Never buy a horse afflicted with a mucoous discharge from one or both nostrils; by general observation of this much could be done to prevent spread of glanders, equivalent to thousands of dollars in some districts. Never trot or run a horse suffering with typhantic colic, which presents a swollen appearance of the flanks, but walk slowly, or allow to roll at pleasure, taking care to provide a suitable place. Carrots—about one pound each morning, an hour before breakfast—is good for a horse troubled with worms. Valuable horses have been sacrificed by the ignorant practice of administering medicine through the nostrils. Ground oil cake in single handfuls at regular intervals for all kinds of stock is a first-class condition powder. All animals to thrive well require change of diet; too much sameness produces mania.—W. R. Lewis, V. S., in N. Y. Tribune.

COLOR AND COMPLEXION.

What Blondes Should Avoid and What Brunettes Should Wear.

The influence of color upon the complexion and general appearance of the face is striking. Fair blondes should avoid the lighter shades of blue, which are apt to give an ashy hue to the complexion. The darker shades of blue may be worn more recklessly by the blonde than the brighter shades, because throwing out the complexion in high relief upon an accommodating background, and the darker and more velvety the shade the finer is the effect. Brunettes can not wear blue becomingly, since that shade, when shadowed by a yellow skin, enters into the composition of green, and the tawdriness of the complexion is increased. A fair brunette can not risk the wearing of blue. Green is a dangerous color for brunettes, but well adapted to the fair. A pale brunette can effectively wear red—it heightens the effect of the blue beauty. It is stated by reliable authority: "Crimson should be shunned by the brunette, but criminally may be worn with safety by the blonde."

Yellow is highly becoming to the pale brunette, and especially by daylight. Yellow grows paler and softer in artificial than in natural light. It enters into the olive shade in the bronze skin with a softening effect, giving it a rich, creamy tint, that becomes beautiful in contrast with brilliant black eyes and rich dark hair. The articles long ago discovered what the milliners are slow to perceive, and that is that yellow clears every thing.—Dress.

Never apply soap directly to any woolen garment. Make a strong lather of suds and plunge the garment in it. Rinse it also in hot water and dry quickly.

HOW FLIES MULTIPLY.

Some Curiously Interesting Facts About the Annoying Insect.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace has recently published a book on Darwinism. As Mr. Wallace is a Spiritualist and a thorough Darwinian, it seems that the monkey scare about our ancestry is not so alarming after all. This is a side remark. To the point in which the fly figures, Mr. Wallace points out some facts, or a great many, rather, to show there is a continual competition, struggle and war going on in nature. This struggle is ever acting over the whole field of nature, and no single species of plant or animal can escape from it. Says Mr. Wallace: "This results from the fact of the rapid increase, in a geometrical ratio, of all the species of animals and plants. In the lower orders this increase is especially rapid, a single flesh fly producing 20,000 larvae, and these growing so quickly that they reach their full size in five days; hence the great Swedish naturalist, Linnaeus, asserted that a dead horse would be devoured by three of these flies as quickly as by a lion. Each of these larvae remains in the pupa state about five or six days, so that each parent fly may be increased ten thousand fold in about a fortnight. Supposing they went on increasing at this rate during only three months of summer, there would result one hundred millions of millions of millions for each fly at the commencement of autumn, a number greater probably than exists at any one time in the whole world. And this is only one species, while there are thousands of other species increasing also at an enormous rate; so that, if they were unchecked, the whole atmosphere would be dense with flies, and all animal food and much of animal life would be destroyed by them. To prevent this tremendous increase there must be incessant war against these insects, by insectivorous birds and reptiles, as well as by other insects, in the larva as well as in the perfect state, by the action of the elements in the form of rain, hail or drought, and by other unknown causes; yet we see nothing of this ever-present war, though by its means alone, perhaps, we are saved from famine and pestilence."

So you see the fly, like every thing else, when made the subject of scientific study is a very interesting little nuisance. He has to fight the whole world, and the world comes very nearly being beaten sometimes. I think it is nip and tuck now, with the fly a trifle in advance. Is not the whole matter strange? Without a fly we might have pestilence and with too much fly, and let alone, we would have famine. Eat or be eaten is the law of nature, and somehow we just cut enough not to let any thing get an advantage.—Chicago Journal.

SAMOAN CUSTOMS.

How Brides Are Won, Houses Built and Graves Marked.

Lieutenant Charles H. Ripley, in a talk on Samoa, gave a most interesting account of the marriage customs of the Samoans. After ascertaining the amount of dowry the bride is carried off by a party of the friends of the groom, who never marries in his own village. The natives vie with each other in collecting bottles, which are a great rarity in that country, and are used after death to encircle the graves, which are level with the ground, two or three rows of bottles indicating superiority. The beverage of the Samoans and the process of manufacture is more curious than inviting. A substance resembling liquor is obtained by the natives, and is carried off by a party of the friends of the groom, who never marries in his own village. The natives vie with each other in collecting bottles, which are a great rarity in that country, and are used after death to encircle the graves, which are level with the ground, two or three rows of bottles indicating superiority. The beverage of the Samoans and the process of manufacture is more curious than inviting. A substance resembling liquor is obtained by the natives, and is carried off by a party of the friends of the groom, who never marries in his own village. The natives vie with each other in collecting bottles, which are a great rarity in that country, and are used after death to encircle the graves, which are level with the ground, two or three rows of bottles indicating superiority. The beverage of the Samo